Jacob. Negley

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Ground on Strawberry-alley, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. Each Lot is 25 feet front and 60 feet deep, and well situated between Liberty and Smithfield Streets. The terms will be reasonable For further particulars apply to *John Poyntz*, or to the subscriber.

ROBERT BALDWIN.

October 2, 1811. tf

RICHARD JAMES,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully acquaints the public, that he manufactures GLASSES, of the following description, viz:

Minature, Locket, Breast-Pin, Bracelet, and Ring } Glasses, of all kinds.

Watchmakers may be supplied with flat Chrystals and Chamber Clock Glasses, of all sizes, fitted into their settings, on the shortest notice.

Coachmakers Lamps furnished and secured with Glasses of all sizes.

R. J. engraves on glass, all kinds of fancy borders, flowers, cyphers, &c. on passage-lamps, decanters, goblets, wine-glasses, &c. or any other inscription that may be wanted

Storekeepers can have their glass ware engraved at such prices, as, he flatters himself, will give general satisfaction.—All kinds of plain glass engraved, to suit the taste and fancy of house-keepers.

☞ Apply at his Manufactory, in Second street between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.

October 17, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market between Front and Second streets, PITTSBURGH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Memoirs of General Wilkinson, 2 vols.
The Trial of Col. Aaron Burr, on an Indictment for Treason, before the Circuit Court of the United States, held in Richmond, (Va.) May term, 1807, 3 vols
Trial of Judge Chase, 2 vols.
Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by Horace Binney, 2 vols.
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 6 vols.
Dallas's Reports of Cases ruled and adjudged in the Courts of Pennsylvania, before and since the Revolution, 4 vols.
Chitty's practical treatise on Pleading, 2 vols.
The Charge of Jean Baptiste Massillon, Bishop of Clermont, addressed to his Clergy
Carr's Stranger in Ireland
An historical sketch of the Civil Wars in La Vendee, translated from the French of P. Y. I Berthre de Bourniseaux
The Belgian Traveller, or a Picture of Bonaparte's Empire.
Miss Edgeworth's Tales of Fashionable Life, 2 vols.
— Moral Tales, 2 vols.
— Parent's Assistant, 3 vols.
Mrs. Chapone's Works, 2 vols.
The Wanderer in Jamaica, a Poem, by George Watterson, Esq. author of the Lawyer, Child of Feeling, &c.
The West-Indies, by James Montgomery; and other Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by James Grahame and E. Benger.
The American Gardener, containing ample directions for working a kitchen garden
Reflections on the important subject of Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow
Lorenzo Dow's Chain
Table of Post-Offices in the United States, with the names of the Postmasters, the Counties and States in which they are situated, and the distance from Washington City. October 15, 1811

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about the 20th of August last, a small dark brown or mouse-coloured *MARE*, 8 or 9 years old, the off hind foot white, some saddle marks, her mane trimmed, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and her away.

JOHN M'COLLOGH.

October 14, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 11th day of November next, to wit:—

Two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Pine township, on the waters of Pine creek, adjoining lands of John M'Cord, John Anderson, George Wallace, John Crawford, Taff Ross, and Willism Roseburgh, on which is erected a cabbin and single barn, and about 40 acres cleared. The property of Samuel Beatty, at the suit of John O'Hern, and to be sold by me,

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 11th day of November next, to wit:—

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said borough, No. 301, bounded north-eastwardly by Fourth street, south-eastwardly by Grant street, south-westwardly by Third street, and north-westwardly by lot No. 302, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 169 feet or thereabouts, on which is erected a two story frame house. Taken in execution as the property of *James M'Faul*, deceased, at the suits of Hugh Kelly for the use of John B Peters, who has assigned to John M'Donald, Jr. John Darragh, Esq. John M'Donald, Jr. and Anthony Beelen, and to be sold by me,

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

One lot or piece of ground, situate in Elizabeth town, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, numbered in the plan of said town 16, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 120 feet, on which is erected a house one and an half story high, and a number of fruit trees planted.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of said town, No 38, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 120 feet, adjoining William M'Call, and under good fence.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of said town, No. 14, on Third street, and adjoining John Scott, containing 60 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, situate in said town, and marked in the plan No. 17, containing 60 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth, adjoining John Slaughter. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Aaron Sutton and Christopher Doughty, at the suit of John Wilson.

And, by virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, will be sold at the same time and place, a certain piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, beginning at a stake now the corner of the lot of William M'Gowan, on Liberty street, and running by the same 12 1-2 feet to a stake of lot No. 8, thence along said street 42 1-2 feet to the corner of Strawberry alley, thence along the same to Church alley, thence along the same to where it meets with Robert Campbell's corner, being the residue of lots Nos. 6. 7 and 8, be the same more or less. lot No. 9, beginning at the distance of 63 feet from Strawberry alley, and running 23 feet to an alley three feet wide, thence along said alley 30 feet to the place of beginning, being part of lot No 9, on which is built a two story frame dwelling house, smith shop, etc. subject to 75 dollars yearly ground rent; the property of Jacob Gossin, at the suit of William Woods, for the use of Peter Magnier and James Riddle.

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in MKee's Port, bounded by Third street, Blackberry alley, Poplar alley, and lot No. 198. numbered in the plan of said town 194, containing on Third street 55 feet, and extending back 140 feet, on which is erected a frame house, about 16 by 14 feet; taken in execution as the property of Robert M'Kee, at the suit of John Irwin.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1811,

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WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1811,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all debts contracted by the firm of *Rees & Fleeson and Co* will be paid by the subscriber on demand, at the Warehouse, lower corner of Ferry street, near the Steam Mill, as he has this day withdrawn his capital stock from the said concern, and for all future contracts will be alone responsible.

REES E FLEESON.

Pittsburgh, October 23d, 1811

SELECT SCHOOL.

J GRAHAM has opened his *SELECT SCHOOL*, in a spacious room immediately over the store of Mr. *Thomas Algeo*, Market street. The several branches of an English and Classical education will be taught. The School will be limited to *forty* pupils. Apply for terms to *J. GRAHAM*, at his school room, in school hours, or to the Rev. *DAVID GRAHAM*, at the house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, deceased.

Mr. G's evening class will open on the 8th of November.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced keeping a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for travellers and others, that may favour him with their custom, at his old stand the sign of the *TURK*, corner of Wood and Fifth streets. Having supplied himself with every accommodation necessary, he flatters himself that by unremitting care and attention to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

G. STEWARD.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1811.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23. 1811.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made kuown by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A CERTAIN piece of LAND, situate in Allegheny county, Robinson township, on the west side of Chartiers creek, containing forty acres, about three miles and an half from Pittsburgh, known by the name of the "Little Falls" of said creek on which is erected *THREE MILLS*, to wit, a Saw, Oil and Grist Mill, and a cabbin dwelling house, with three rooms on the first floor; also, on said land there is one other mill seat, which can be supplied with water from the dam of the above mills, with twelve feet fall. The terms of sale made known by the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES NERON.

October 21, 1811.

POTEMKIN AND HOWARD.

The following interesting account of these distinguished characters is extracted from Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke's Travels in Russia, recently publised.

In the sad fate of the once illustrious *Potemkin*, who, in his life time swayed the council of the Russian autocrat, and at the head of her armies, blazing like a portentous comet, overwhelmed and subdued the power of the Ottoman empire; whose remains, since his death, have been treated with the grossest indignity, and whose memory is fast sinking into the abyss of oblivion, is most forcibly contrasted with the last moments of the immortal *Howard*, whose name is enshrined in every civilized nation, and whose modest virtues and unbounded beneficence will be transmitted as brilliant examples to the most remote generations.

CHERSON, founded in 1778, was formerly a town of much more importance than it is now. Potemkin bestowed upon it many instances of patronage, and was partial to the place.

The architecture visible in the buildings of the fortress, showed a good taste; the stone used for their construction resembled that porous, tho' durable limestone, which the first Grecian colonies in Italy employed in erecting the temples of Pæstum; but the Russians had white-washed every thing, and by that means had given to their works the meaness of plaster.—One of the first things we asked to see was the tomb of Potemkin. All Europe has heard that he was buried in Cherson, and a magnificent sepulchre might naturally be expected for a person so renowned. The reader will imagine our surprise, when, in answer to our enquiries concerning his remains, we were told that no one knew what was become of them. Potemkin, the illustrious, the powerful, of all the princes that ever lived the most princely, of all imperial favourites the most favoured, had not a spot which might be called his grave. He, who not only governed all Russia, but even made the haughty Catharine, his suppliant, had not the distinction possessed by the lowest and the poorest of the human race. The particulars respecting the ultimate disposal of his body, as they were communicated to me upon the spot by the most credible testimony, merit a cursory detail.

The corpse, soon after his death, was brought to Cherson and placed beneath the dome of the small church belonging to the fortress, opposite to the altar. After the usual ceremony of interment, the vault was merely covered, by restoring to their former situation the planks of wood which constituted the floor of the building.—Many of the inhabitants of Cherson, as well as English officers in the Russian service, who lived in its neighbourhood, had seen the coffin, which was extremely ordinary; and the practice of showing it to strangers prevailed for some years after Potemkin's decease. The Empress Catharine had, or pretended to have, a superb monument to his memory; whether at Cherson or elsewhere, is unknown. Her sudden death is believed to have prevented the completion of this design. The most extraordinary part of the story remains now to be related; the coffin itself has disappeared. Instead of any answer to the various inquiries we made concerning it, we were cautioned to be silent. "*No one*," said a countryman of ours, living in the place, "*dares mention the name of Potemkin!*" At last we received intelligence that the verger could satisty our curiosity, if we would venture to ask him. We soon found the means of encouraging a little communication on his part; and were then told, that the body, by the Emperor's command had been taken up and thrown into the ditch of the fortress. The orders received were, to take up the body of Potemkin, and cast it into the first hole that might be found. These orders were implicitly obeyed. A hole was dug in the fosse, into which he was thrown with as little ceremony as a dead dog; but, as this procedure took place in the night, very few were informed of the fate of the body. An eye witness assured me that the coffin no longer existed in the vault where it was originally placed; and the verger was actually proceeding to point out the place where the body was abandoned, when the bishop himself happened to arrive, took away my guide; and, with menaces which were but too likely to be fulfilled, prevented our being more fully informed concerning the obloquy which at present involves the remains of Potemkin.—Let me now, therefore, direct the reader's attention to a more interesting subject; to a narrative of the last days, the death, and burial of the benevolent Howard; who with a character forcibly opposed to that of Potemkin, also terminated a glorious career at Cherson. Mysterious Providence, by events always remote from human foresight, had wonderfully destined, that these two men, celebrate in their lives by the most contrasted deeds, should be interred nearly upon the same spot. It is not within the reach of possibility to bring together, side by side, two individuals more remarkably characterized by every opposite qualification; as if the hand of destiny had directed two persons, in whom were exemplified the extremes of vice and virtue, to one common spot, in order that the contrast might remain a lesson for mankind.—Potemkin, bloated and pampered by every vice, after a path through life stained with blood and crimes, at last the victim of his own selfish excesses: Howard, a voluntary exile, enduring the severest privation for the benefit of his fellow creatures, and labouring, even to his latest breath, in the exercise of every social virtue.

The particulars of Mr. Howard's death were communicated to me by his two friends, admiral Mordvinof, their chief admiral of the Black Sea fleet, and admiral Priestman, an English officer in the Russian service, both of whom were eye witnesses of his last moments. He had been entreated to visit a lady about twenty-four miles from Cherson, who was dangerously ill. Mr. Howard objected, alledging that he acted only as physician to the poor; but, hearing of her imminent danger, he afterwards yielded to the persuasion of admiral Mordvinof, and went to see her. After having prescribed that which he deemed proper to be administered, he returned, leaving directions with her family, to send for him again if she got better; but adding, that if, as he much feared, she should prove worse, it would be to no purpose.——Some time after his return to Cherson, a letter arrived, stating that the lady was better, and begging that he would come without loss of time.—When he examined the date, he perceived that the letter, by some unaccountable delay, had been eight days in getting to his hands—upon this, he resolved to go with all possible expedition. The weather was extremely tempestuous and very cold, it being late in the year, and the rain fell in torrents. In his impatience to set out, a conveyance not being immediately ready, he mounted an old dray horse used in admiral Mordvinof's family to carry water, and thus proceeded to visit his patient. Upon his arrival, he found the lady dying; this, added to the fatigue of the journey, affected him so much that it brought on a fever. His clothes, at the same time, had been wet through; but he attributed his fever entirely to another cause. Having administered something to his patient to excite perspiration, as soon as the symptoms of it appeared, he put his hands beneath the bed clothes to feel her pulse, that she might not be chilled by removing them, and believed that her fever was thus communicated to him. After this painful journey, Mr. Howard returned to Cherson, and the lady died.

It had been almost his daily custom, at a certain hour, to visit admiral Priestman;—when, with his usual attention to regularity, he would place his watch on the table, and pass exactly an hour with him in conversation. The admiral, finding that he failed in his usual visits, went to see him, and found him weak and ill, sitting before a stove in his bed-room. Having inquired after his health, Mr. Howard replied, that his end was approaching very fast; that he had several things to say to his friend, and thanked him for having called.—The admiral finding him in such a melancholy mood, endeavoured to turn the conversation, imagining the whole might be merely the result of low spirits; but Mr. Howard soon assured him it was otherwise; and added;—"Priestman, you style this a very dull conversation, and endeavour to divert my mind from dwelling upon death; but I entertain very different sentiments. Death has no terrors for me; it is an event I always look to with cheerfulness, if not with pleasure; and be assured, the subject of it is to me more grateful than any other. I am well aware I have but a short time to live; my mode of life has rendered impossible that I should get rid of this fever. If I had lived as you do, eating heartily of animal food, and drinking wine, I might, perhaps, by diminishing my diet, be able to subdue it But how can such a man as I am lower his diet, who have been accustomed for years to exist on vegetables and water, a little bread and a little tea? I have no method of lowering my nourishment, and therefore I must die. It is such jolly fellows as you, Priestman, who get over these fevers." Then, turning the subject, he spoke of his funeral: and cheerfully gave direc-

tions concerning the manner in which he would be buried. "There is a spot," said he, "near the village of Dauphigny, which would suit me nicely: you know it well, for I have often said I should like to be buried there; and let me beg of you, as you value your old friend, not to suffer any pomp to be used at my funeral; nor any monument or monumental inscription whatsoever, to mark where I am laid; but lay me quietly in the earth, place a sun-dial over my grave, and let me be forgotten." Having given these directions, he was very earnest in soliciting that Admiral Priestman would lose no time in securing the object of his wishes; but go immediately and settle with the owner of the land for the place of his interment, and prepare every thing for his burial.

The admiral left him upon his melancholy errand, fearing at the same time, as he himself informed me, that the people would believe him crazy, to solicit a burying ground for a man who was then living, and whom no person yet knew to be indisposed. However, he accomplished Mr. Howard's wishes, and returned to him with the intelligence: at this his countenance brightened, a gleam of evident satisfaction came over his face, and he prepared to go to bed.——Soon after, he made his will, leaving as his executor a trusty follower, who had lived with him more in the capacity of a friendthan of a servant, and whom he charged with the commission of bearing his will to England. It was not until after he had finished his will, that any symptoms of delirium appeared. Admiral Priestman, who had left him for a short time, returned and found him sitting up in his bed, adding what he believed to be a codicil to his will: but this consisted of several unconnected words, the chief part of which were illegible, and all without any meaning. This strange composition he desired admiral Priestman to witness and sign,—and, in order to please him, the admiral consented; but wrote his name, as he bluntly said, in Russian characters, lest any of his friends in England, reading his signature to such a codicil, should think he was also delerious After Mr. Howard had made what he conceived to be an addition to his will, he became more composed. A letter was brought to him from England, containing intelligence of the improved state of his son's health; stating the manner in which he passed his time in the country, and giving great reason to hope that he would recover from the disorder with which he was afflicted. His servant read this letter aloud; and, when he had concluded, Mr Howard turned his head towards him, saying:—"Is not this comfort for a dying father?" He expressed great repugnance against being buried according to the rites of the Greek church: and begging admiral Priestman to prevent any interference with his interment on the part of the Russian priests, made him also promise, that he would read the service of the church of England over his grave, and bury him in all respects according to the forms of his country. Soon after this last request he ceased to speak Admiral Mordvinof came in, and found him dying very fast. They had in vain besought him to allow a physician to be sent for; but admiral Mordvino renewing this solicitation with great earnestness, Mr. Howard assented by nodding his head. The physician came, but was too late to be of any service. A rattling in the throat had commenced; and the physician administered what is called the Musk draught, a medicine used only in Russia, in the last extremity. It was given to the patient by admiral Mordvinof, who prevailed on him to swallow a little; but he endeavoured to avoid the rest, and gave evident signs of disapprobation He was then entirely given over; and shortly after breathed his last.

He had always refused to allow any portrait of himself to be made; but after his death admiral Mordvinof caused a plaster mould to be formed upon his face, which was sent to Mr. Wilberforce. A cast from this mould was in the admiral's possession when we were in Cherson, and presented a very striking resemblance of his features.

He was buried near the village of Dauphigny, about five versts from Cherson, on the road to Nicholaef, in the spot he had himself chosen; and his friend, admiral Priestman, read the English burial service, according to his desire. The rest of his wishes were not exactly fulfilled; for the concourse of spectators was immense, and the order of his funeral was more magnificent than would have met with his approbation.

A monument was afterwards erected over him, which, instead of the sun-dial he had requested, consisted of a brick pyramid, or obelisk, surrounded by stone posts with chains.—This, of course, will not long survive the general destruction of whatsoever is interesting in the country. The posts and chains began to disappear before our arrival; and, when Mr. Heber visited the spot, not a vestige of them was to be seen; there remained only the obelisk, in the midst of a bleak and desolate plain, before which a couple of dogs were gnawing the bones of a dead horse, whose putrifying carcase added to the disgust and horror of the scene. A circumstance came to our knowledge before we left Russia, concerning Howard's remains, which it is painful to relate; namely, that Count Vincent Potocki, a Polish nobleman of the highest taste and talents, whose magnificent library and museum would do honor to any country, through a mistaken design of testifying his respect for the memory of Howard, had signified his intention of taking up the body, that it might be conveyed to his country seat, where a sumptuous monument has been prepared for its reception, upon a small island in the midst of a lake. His countess, being a romantic lady, wishes to have an annual *fete*, consecrated to benevolence; at which the nymphs of the country are to attend, and strew the place with flowers. This design is so contrary to the earnest request of Mr. Howard, and, at the same time, so derogatory to the dignity due to his remains, that every friend to his memory will join in wishing it may never be fulfilled. Count Potocki was absent during the time we remained in that part of the world, or we should have ventured to remonstrate; we could only, therefore, entrust our petitions to a third person, who promised to convey them to him after our departure.

The distance from Cherson to Nicholaef is only sixty-two verst, or rather more than forty-one miles. At the distance of five versts from the former place, the road passes close to the tomb of Howard. It may be supposed we did not halt with indifference to view the hallowed spot. "To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and it would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far be from me, and from my friends, that frigid philosophy which might conduct us indifferent or unmoved over any ground that has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue" So spake the sage, in words never to be forgotten; unenvied be the man who has not felt their force; lamented he, who does not know their author!

American readers may perhaps be excused if they are not so intimately acquainted with all the writings of the eminent English moralist, *Johnson* This elegant sentiment is taken from his celebrated tour to the Western Islands of Scotland.——The sequel of the sentence is as follows:—"That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Joana." And, we may add, or whose philanthrophy would not enkindle at the Tomb of Howard!

A correspondent passage occurs in his 83d Rambler, with which we close this highly impressive and instructive narrative. "When I find Fully confessing of himself, that he could not forbear at Athens, to visit the walks and houses which the old philosophers had frequented or inhabited, and recollect the reverence which every nation, civil and barbarous, have paid to the ground where merit has been buried; I am afraid to declare against the general voice of mankind, and am inclined to believe that the regard which we involuntarily pay to the meanest relique of a man, great and illustrious, *is intended as an incitement to labour, and an encouragement to expect the same renown, if it be sought by the same virtues.*"

From the New York Evening Post.

THE COMET.

All the world is busily talking about *the Comet*; all the newspapers are engaged with it, snd all the astronomers are employed in gazing at it and committing their wonderful speculations to print, just to show they know very little about it. Some authors inform us it betokens great heat, others great cold, but almost all of them agree that it forbodes evil; excepting indeed one gentleman, (an author whose talents are highly extolled in one of our quarterly Reviews) who intimates, that after the appearance of a certain Comet, it was observed that "ladies loved their lords" in a greater degree than usual; or to use the author's own words, "mankind were more prolific." That our readers may have some idea what extraordinary events have been connected with *Comets* heretofore; sometimes the *Comet* betokening the mischief, and sometimes the mischief betokening the *Comet*, I have taken the trouble to copy the following historical account from the works of that ingenious and indefatigable compiler Mr. Noah Webster, jun. who gravely informs us he is not at all credulous.

"In 418 appeared a Comet, in 419 several cities of Asia were overturned by an earth-quake, and in 420 there was an eruption of Mount Etna. There was also an inundation of the sea in Hampshire, in England in 419. Famine and pestilence prevailed also in this period. A great storm of hail is mentioned under the year 418 and deep snow.

The great period of general pestilence commenced in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about the year 445 or a year or two earlier. A Comet in 442, ushered in a severe winter, in 443, the snow fell to such a depth and continued so long in Illyricum, that multitudes of women and children perished. The year preceding, the Huns had ravaged the country and destroyed the provision which added to the public calamities. An irruption of the sea in North and South Wales, 441, preceded the first Comet, a second Comet appeared in 444. In 445 severe famine and pestilence distressed Constantinople, and pestilence appeared in all parts of the world. In 446, September 17, occured a tremendous earth-quake which demolished the greatest part of the walls of Constantinople with fifty-seven towers. The shocks continued unremitting for six months and extened to a great part of the globe, &c.

In the year 311 Olympiad, which comprehends the years from 465 to 468 inclusive, appeared a Comet. Whether the destruction of Antioch was in 458 or 464, the extent of the shock through Thrace, Hellespont and the Grecian Isles, together with the deluges of rain which are said to have swept away whole towns in Bithynia, leave no room to question the approximation of a Comet.

In 480 or the following year, another Comet was visible; or probably two years later. In 484 a drought most terrible and distressing—not a vine nor an olive branch retained its verdure—*The earth was pale and desolate, and the sun assumed a melancholy face.*

A Comet is noted in 502, and a severe winter in 507, but I have no account of any public calamity attending these phenomena, except a pestilence among men and cattle in Scotland in 502.

In 518 a Comet, in Dardania——a series of earthquakes demolished twenty-four castles, divided mountains, and in one place opened a fissure of thirty paces in length and twelve in breadth.

In 539 appeared another Comet, and the famine now raged with double horror. It is recorded that many persons fed on human flesh. The bodies of the famished people became thin and pale; the skin was hardened and dry like leather and clave to the bones; the flesh assumed a dark appearance like charcoal, the countenance was senseless and stern, the bile redundant.

Among these frightful effects of hunger no pestilence appears—a circumstance that the philosopher should not pass unnoticed.

The account which Baronius gives of this famine, is, perhaps, more philosophical and deserves notice. He says, the crops failed, corn ripened prematurely and was thin; in some places it was not harvested, and that which was gathered, was deficient in nourishment. Those who subsisted upon it, became pale, and were afflicted with bile. *The body lost its heat and vigor, the skin was dried, the countenance stupid, distorted and ghastly, the liver turned black.* Many perished by hunger; many betook themselves to the fields to feed on vegetables, and *being too feeble to pull them, lay down and gnawed them off with their teeth.*

In 538 a Comet appeared, a severe winter followed and universal plague, especially in Constantinople, where the living could not bury the dead.

In 590 appeared a Comet; an inundation, from deluges of rain, overspread Rome, covering the walls of the city, and *lodging innumerable serpents on the plains.*

In 872 a Comet and a most excessive heat and drought which cut short the grain.—In 874 appeared in France myriads of grass-hoppers or locusts of a remarkable size, with six feet and two teeth harder than stone.

In 1250 a Comet appeared in February and was visible for a month.—Mortal diseases prevailed, and authors relate that the fish on the English coast *had a battle*, in which eleven whales and a multitude of other fish were slain and cast ashore.

In September 1686 was seen a Comet.—At Lille, in France, fell a storm of hail, the stones of which weighed a pound. The above are cases where the Comet first appeared and afterwards came the terrible effects, which then were traced by our learned author to their source; just as certain medical gentlemen among us, trace the yellow fever to certain other diseases as signs and precursors, taking good care always to wait to the appearance of the latter before they venture to foretell the certain consequences of the former. And as long as they confine themselves to this method of predicting what is about to happen, after it is already happened, it is safe enough, although it is not easy to see what benefit can ever result from it, notwithstanding their assurances; even prejudice itself must allow that it certainly betokens far less skill than to to predict the event before it happens. Judging from the experience of nearly 2000 years, we have just as good cause to afflict ourselves with forebodings of every evil from the appearance of the sun, moon, or seven stars, as from a comet.

FROM THE GLEANER.

From the desk of poor Robert the Scribe.

"O dear its a Squash."

When I was a boy, I confess I had some boyish tricks about me. But though mischievious, I never was very malicious in my sports, It did happen though, that I was once overpersuaded by one of my companions to go down to the south lots in Applebury, to rob a watermellon patch. It was at a miserly old fellow's who never gave away one, or I believe I should not have gone. Our intention was to take one a piece, and we thought they never would be missed.

Well, we got safe into the garden—it was dark and just as Jack whispered to me, "I've got one," the dog barked, and away we flew with the prize. Over fences—through meadows and briars, we wound our way to avoid detection. What fools! Jack spoiled his very best breeches, worth all the mellons in the garden; and as for myself, I lost one of my shoes in the flight, and broke my shin. I heartily wished the mellon patch fairly at tophet.

We arrived however at our quarters with the prize. The peach that's hardest to be got at, has always the highest flavor, you know; so I had no doubt but the mellon that had cost us so much trouble must be of superior excellence. We got a candle—dreadful disappointment! I shall never forget the awfull countenance of Jack, as he looked alternately at his breeches and his fruit and exclaimed in the most pitious accents—"*O Dear its a Squash.*'

I never was more fully convinced of the truth of the old adage that "honesty's the best of policy." We might have bought a dozen mellons at half the expence of the shoe and breeches Or with half the labour of stealing the *squash* we might have earned as many mellons as we could both have eaten. We had now nothing but,

"Our labour for our pains
And our losses for our gains."

But this was not the worst of it.—Our adventure leaked out, and as illluck would have it, a parcel of worthless rascals had gone after us, stole all the mellons and cut up the vines. We were found out as having been to the garden pilfering, and all the cunning of Ned Coke, the lawyer, could not screen us, in fine, the fellows who did the mischief got clear, and we had to pay the damage.

But the adventure made a lasting impression on my mind. And a thousand occurrences in life brings it to mind.

When I see mothers bringing up their daughters to look gay and dress fine, without instilling into their minds the principles of virtue; when I see more pains taken to furnish the outside of the head with laces and combs, than the inside with ideas, I cannot help thinking that some doting lover will find to his sorrow, that instead of a mellon "*He has got nothing but a squash.*"

Parents listen to old Robert. The education of your daughters is of the very first importance, not only as it regards their own happiness, but as it respects the character of our country Your daughters are to be the mothers of the next generation. Amongst their offsprings must our future Washingtons, and Franklins, and Jays, and Hamiltons, be found. Can a race of heroes and statesmen; men of vigorous minds and strong constitutions be produced from a pale, weakly, softly mother?

Such were not the mothers of the Grecian heroes, of whom our parson used to tell us. Make your girls put on another petticoat, this will render them healthy. Make them rise early in the morning, this will give them a rosy cheek. Never learn them music till they have learned to spin. Never teach them to make cake till they can make bread; never learn them to dance till they have learned grammar. Never give them a silk gown till they can answer readily all the questions in geography. Direct their exercise and their studies so that their health may be preserved, and intellectual improvement keep pace with exterior accomplishments.

One thing more as to children—Mothers are apt to be too indulgent. Children are apt to cry for cakes and sweet-meats, and they have not the discretion to eat only what is sufficient. Now depend on't, that stuffing your children with good things injures their health, and very greatly affects their mental perceptions. Dont starve your children, but feed them sparingly on light food, if you wish them to improve, give them their breakfast early and make them exercise. A boy never will learn his lesson with a full belly. If you take a contrary course depend on it at eighteen years you will find your son instead of a melon, "nothing but a squash."

NEW-YORK, *October* 18.

Captain Avery, of the ship Iris, informs us, that in the Downs, he received a London paper of the 4th of September, which he gave to a British cruizer that he fell in with on his passage. Capt. A. also states, that the above mentioned paper was very barren of news, and contained very little matter of moment, excepting the bulletin of the king's health, which represented him to be very ill, and no prospect of his recovery.

The ship Honestus was to sail from London for New-York, in two days after the Iris.

A curious report was in circulation in London the latter end of August, that the Dauphin of France is still alive. A person is said to have lately arrived in England, who knows his place of residence, and has communicated this to the government, besides making affidavit to the same effect.

THE FRENCH DECREES,

We again repeat, on the authority of all the French papers, and all the American officers and gentlemen recently arrived from France, to be the supreme law of the French empire; and of course that nothing can be more false and absurd than the assertion that they are revoked The suspension of their effects, in particular cases, by special decrees of the emperor is proof of their existence. If they were revoked, special decrees would be unnecessary. But it is alledged that vessels have been spoken by French frigates and permitted to proceed. These articles are inserted as received, without any responsibility attached to them. There is frequently great deception in them. The laws of war allow every species of deception to be practised by a belligerent, and all nations practice it. The frigate stated to be French, may have been of some other nation; the vessel permitted to proceed may have been in ballast, and not worth sending into port; or some other circumstance may have conduced to her liberation, even had the frigate been French. But these facts we repeat, do not affect our main assertions:—That there has not been a single act promulgated by the French emperor, which has announced the repeal of the decrees; while on the other hand he in person, and his ministers of state, have more than once since the 1st of November, declared them to be the supreme law of the French empire.

Boston Centinel.

The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool.

"There is at present here a singular phenomenon. The brig Traveller is just arrived from Sierra Leone, and is owned and commanded by Paul Cuffee, the son of Cuffee, a negro slave imported into America. Her mate and all her crew are negroes, or the immediate descendants of negroes. Captain Cuffee is about 56 years of age; has a wife, (a negress) and six children, living at New-Bedford, Massachusetts, of which state he is a citizen.

When Captain Cuffee's father, (who had acquired his freedom) died, he left a family almost unprovided for, but the son laboured hard to support his mother, his brothers and his sisters. He began trade in a small boat, and, after a while, drove by himself, built a larger vessel, in which he worked some years with assiduity.—Having providentially met a person capable and willing to impart to him some knowledge of navigation, his ideas were enlarged, and with his prospects he enlarged his efforts to succeed. Happy for him and his family, his mind received religious instruction from the Society of Friends (Quakers) and he attached himself to that respectable body, adopted their dress and language, and is now a very respectable member of that community.

When Clarkson's history of the abolition of the slave trade fell into his hands it awakened all the powers of his mind to a consideration of his origin, and the duties he owed to his people; and coupled with the sense of duty which his religious information had given him, he longed to impart to the negro race the blessings which British christian benevolence had been roused to confer on Africa. This became the ruling desire of his mind. The directors of the British African institution, having heard of this singular event, and that Captain Cuffee (his negro, and therefore his favourite name) was about to sail with his negro crew (no longer a term of reproach) applied to this government for a licence, for his coming to England, hoping much from his co-operation and instrumentality.

The zeal Captain Cuffee felt for the African cause, determined his noble mind to forego all prospects of mercantile profit, and even the natural desire to return to his wife and children, and he came directly to England, bringing with him a native of Sierra Leone, whose father, a negro, is of considerable property, and in a large way of business. The Captain brought him from Sierra Leone, at the express wish of the colonists, to learn navigation; and it is but justice to the diligence and intellect of this young man to say, that, in a short voyage to England, he has learned most surprisingly fast and shows that intellect is by no means controuled by the colour of the skin, and that the blacks are worthy of being brethren of the fortunately more civilized whites.

Captain Cuffee is of a very pleasing countenance, and his physiognomy, truly interesting; he is both tall and stout, speaks English well, dresses in the Quaker style, in a drab coloured suit, and wears a large flapped white hat.

It is supposed that the Traveller will return to Sierra Leon.

CADIZ August 26.

We have dismal accounts of the state of the public health in Carthagena where the re-appearance of an epidemic disease has rendered it necessary to take the precautions usual in such cases. Many of the inhabitants have left the town for the country, experience having proved, upon former occasions, the utility of such a removal.

Saloona, July 20—The atrocities, commenced by the barbarous Suchet and the Banditti under his orders, on their passage through Molins de Rey, have laid Lieuten-

ant Colonel Manson under the necessity of taking the following just determination.

"The decree of reprisal will be carried into effect this very moment. The barbarity of the sanguinary Suchet is increasing. He lays waste, kills, assassinates and hangs. And whom? defenseless peasants, honest traillaurs in the military dress who guided by the galantry and patriotism which characterize them, where, by my orders, and under their officer, watching the motions of the enemy, who took them prisoners after an honorable contest. In consequence of so base a conduct, I direct the six French prisoners whom I took in the field of battle, to be hanged in the environs of our *Capitol treacherously occupied by the enemy*; and I make it known that all who may happen to fall into my hands, shall be sacrificed to my just indignation so long as they shall not treat my brave soldiers as prisoners of war. The voice of the country and the clamors of the people, lay it upon me as a duty to divest myself of the mercy and compassion to which I am naturaly disposed, until an end be put to the excesses and atrocities of our perfidious and treacherous enemies. Llabregat, July 12.

Gibraltar, Aug. 31.—Part of General Ballesteros's division is arrived at Algesiras.

A diary extraordinary of that town, published on the 27th inst. contains a private account from Elabe, said to be entitled to credit, of the action of the 10th, between Soult and Freyre, of which mention was made in our last. In this account it is acknowledged that the right wing of the Spanish army was broken through, but owing to the heroic resistance of the troops which composed it, 5000 in number, the enemy's loss was twice as great as their own; and, Gen Freyre having succeeded in withdrawing his routed wing to the left, with an order hitherto unknown to that army, our allies retired without the least dispersion, to a spot called Las Vertientes, 3 or 4 leagues from Grenada—there they stopped, and offered battle to Soult, who declined it; upon seeing which, the Spanish cavalry charged the French horse and killed 300 of them. Another skirmish subsequently took place between Lorca and Las Vertientes, the result of which was, that the French abandoned the field and commenced their retreat with precipitation, pursued in their turn, by the troops which they had so lately seen retiring before them.

Soult's force is estimated at between 16 and 20,000 men, and his total loss to the date of the account (15th) at 5000. The Spanish army is 28,000 strong, including 2500 cavalry, the horses of which are in very good condition.

NEW-YORK, *October* 17.

The ship Beaver, captain Sowle, sailed yesterday for the Sandwich Islands, and after remaining there some time, proceeds to the North West Coast, and thence to Canton and home. In the Beaver went passengers, Mess. C. A. Nicoll, I. C. Halsey, A. Seton, P. Clapp, and Mr. Clark from Quebec. The latter gentleman goes out as agent to the Pacific Fur Company, and the other four young gentlemen and others are going out with every thing necessary to form a settlement at Orwegan, or Columbia river, to aid the Fur Company in carrying into operation their establishment. We most anxiously wish them complete success.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 23.

Captain Basset, of the brig Industry, arrived at Boston on Thursday last in 44 days from Lisbon. He confirms our former accounts that the French were concentrating near Salamanca, in Leon, and preparing magazines at that place; and adds, that it was reported lord Wellington was advancing towards them, with his army from the south.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Custom House Officers.—We are already enjoying a taste of what we are to expect when Bonaparte's Custom House Officers take possession of our sea-ports. Yesterday the Surveyor of this port seized thirty hogsheads of country rum as British manufacture. He insisted that it was good West-India rum; although the merchant to whom it was consigned, declared that he had sold it several cents in a gallon less than the common price of country rum, on account of its inferior quality. It was not until the owner produced his invoice from the distillery, that the officer would relinquish his hold.—This comes of commercial restrictions.

From Gibraltar papers received at N. York.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 5, 1811.—The fever at Carthagena, so far from having abated, has, according to later accounts taken a more serious turn; and even, it is said, extended its ravages into various parts of the neighbourhood. This has of course, increased the alarm here, and the severity of the restrictions already in force. The land communication is entirely stopped, and quarantine of 14 days imposed on all vessels from the eastward, and 10 from the westward as far as Ayamonte."

Letters from Estremadura state, that Marmont's army was a prey to disease, and that the division which lately occupied Truxillo, lost 50 men a day. In Ciudad Rodrigo, provisions were very scarce, owing to the activity with which the celebrated partizan D. Julian Sanchez is continualyl beating the environs of he town and cutting off every communication and supply.

A magnificent project has lately emanated from the fertile brain of the editor of the National Intelligencer. It is, to establish one grand national agricultural and botanical institution and twenty subordinate ones, to be supported by a mighty lottery. The scheme is so splendid, that we do not undertake to offer a word concerning it.

There is one expression in the proposition humorous enough. "Now let it be granted, *for argument sake*, that government have not at present, a *cent to spare*," towards the foregoing object. Ah, Ah! Mr. Gales, there's where you had almost let the cat out of the bag! For *argument* sake, say you? You might as well make the acknowledgement for *fact's* sake: for fact it is; and so will appear to all who take the trouble of paying an instant's attention! For *argument* sake, indeed! well some people have a knack! But we suppose this has been a scholar of the Jefferson school, wherein is taught the admirable science of disposing of *surplus revenues* from empty coffers!

Raleigh Minerva.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Oct. 23.

ESCAPE.

SAMUEL H. DEARBORNE, who has been charged with the murder of Isaac Robinson, Esq. after being pursued and brought back from Upper Canada, on Sunday night last, again made his escape from the jail of this county, by means of the assistance of some persons, who filed off one of the bars of the jail window, and then with a large piece of timber, so bent some other bars, as to make a sufficient hole for him to get through. It is supposed he escaped about one o'clock in the morning. For the honor of Frankfort, is is to be hoped, and is believed, no citizen in this place, was engaged in this business. Had he not escaped, his trial would have come on last Monday. Those who thought Dearborne justifiable, cannot but reprobate this way of avoiding a trial.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *November* 1, 1811.

Monday next is the day appointed by the President's proclamation, for the meeting of Congress.

INDIAN EXPEDITION.

The last accounts we have received from the Indians of the Wabash, (says the Kentucky Argus, of the 23d of October) states, that they had embodied to the number of about 2,200, and had assumed a very hostile attitude.—Governor Harrison and his troops had advanced against them to the distance of about 70 miles from Vincennes, and had erected a fort, which at the last dates, was so well fortified as to leave no room to apprehend immediate danger from the Indians. The Indians had, however, forbid the further advance of Harrison and his party; and also informed them they should not retreat from the fort—as an earnest of their sincerity, they had shot one of the sentinels. In consequence of these hostile appearances, Gov. Harrison has written to Gen. Wells, of Jefferson county, and the commanding officer of Shelby county, in this state, requesting them to raise as many as 500 volunteers at least, with the utmost dispatch. Gen. Wells, we understand, had mustered about 180 volunteers on Friday last, and was expected to leave Louisville on yesterday for Vincennes with his men. The officers of the militia of Shelby, met in Shelbyville on Friday last, for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of Gov. Harrison's request; and, it is believed, if Gov. Scott will commission the officers who may be chosen by the volunteers, and sanctions this mode of raising men, more than a sufficient number will march immediately to the aid of Gov. Harrison. Gov. Scott has been waited on by a messenger sent by Gen. Wells; but we have not heard the result of the mission.

Since writing the above, we have understood the Shelby militia mustered on yesterday; and that Col. Abraham Owen, and Major S. White volunteered their services as captains.—We have not learned what number of men volunteered; but it is presumed each of those officers will raise a company. Thompson Taylor, Esq. of Jefferson county has volunteered his services, and has raised about 40 volunteers, and if the Governor will commission him, there is no doubt but he will raise a company of men.

We are inclined to believe the number of Indians said to be embodied (2,200) is exaggerated; we do not suppose more than half that number, are embodied.

Extract from the Speech of Governor Griswold, to the Legislature of Connecticut, convened at Hartford in October 1811.

No important change in the political or commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations, appears to have taken place, since the last session of the general assembly.

The relaxation of the general plan of depredation, which has been observed in a few cases, on the part of one of the belligerent powers, has not been attended with a general restoration of American property sequestered in violation of our rights, or any frank and explicit revocation of the decrees, under which the great mass of seizures have been made. The same course of depredations appears also to be continued, and little hope can be entertained, that our rights will be respected in future. Nor can we perceive any change in the disposition of the other belligerent power towards the United States. The capture and condemnation of our property by that power, appears to increase with the opportunities for exercising their unjust orders. Whilst our trade is so extensively plundered by foreign nations, it would have afforded great satisfaction to reflect, that no part of our commercial embarrassments had arisen from the measures of our own government.

But we have to regret that the restrictive laws of the union still remain in force, and without essentially affecting foreign nations are aggravating the evils which their injustice has produced, and are felt with peculiar severity by the commercial and other important interests of this state. It is however to be presumed that the advocates of that system must before this time, have become satisfied that the measure originated from mistaken views of the public interest, and that the national legislature will abandon it, at the approaching session of Congress.

Intelligent men, however, will perceive that our public concerns require something more than a repeal of particular obnoxious laws. It has been our misfortune to pursue a policy which has rendered us contemptible in the view of foreign nations, and we are treated as a people who are ready to submit to every indignity, which interest or caprice may impose upon us. It cannot, however, be too late to retrieve the national honour, and we ought to expect that our public councils will find, that a manly, impartial and decided course of measures has now become indispensible—such a course as shall satisfy foreign nations, that whilst we desire peace, we have the means and the spirit to repel aggression. The interests of the U. States undoubtedly require a secure and honourable peace; but the only guarantee which ought, or can with safety be relied on for this object, is a sufficient organized force, and a spirit to use it with effect when no other honourable means of redress can be resorted to. The extensive resources, aided by the geographical situation of our country, have furnished every necessary means for defending our territory and our commerce, and we are false to ourselves when either is invaded with impunity. To the general government, however, belongs the care of these important concerns; and it is not for the state authorities to encroach on the prerogative of the union. Yet it is important for every state to know and to feel the condition of our general concerns, and to be prepared to co-operate with the nation in those measures which the public honour and safety demands.

ANECDOTE

OF SIR ROGER CURTIS.

The mirth and good humour natural to this gallant officer, often led him into many adventures. Having received orders while in London to take the command of a squadron, and hoist his flag on board the Formidable, at Portsmouth, he travelled for despatch without servants, plainly dressed, in a mail coach. As it frequently happens in this sort of conveyance, the passengers were unknown to each other, and sir Roger found himself in company with a young man, who proved by his uniform to be a mate of an East-India man then lying at the Mother Bank. When they had proceeded within a few miles of Petersfield, the young officer pulled some bread and cheese from a bundle, and invited his fellow travellers to eat. During their repast, he treated them with sea phrases, which induced the admiral jocosely to ask him many simple questions relative to nautical tactics—among others he asked, how sailors see in the night, and whether they were not compelled to tie the ship to a post or tree until morning. The mate was not backward in bestowing a few hearty curses upon the ignorance and lubberly lingo of the admiral, who laughed heartily at the joke; and not only bore the rough observations of the sailor with good humour, but the contemptuous grins of his fellow passengers. On their arrival at Portsmouth, the admiral shook hands with the mate, and went on board his ship. The same day sir Roger came on shore in his broad gold laced hat and uniform; he was attended by several of his bargemen, and while walking up Point-street, he met his late fellow passenger, the mate of the Indiaman. Before the latter recovered from his surprise, sir Roger accosted him with—"What cheer, messmate—you see I am not the lubber you took me for; but come, as I breakfasted out of your locker this morning, you shall splice the main-brace with me this evening; then you may square your yards, and run before the wind to the Mother Bank." The mate with astonishment apologized as well as he was able, for the liberty he had taken with the admiral, who soon relieved him from his embarrassment, and advised him over a bottle, never to be decoyed by false colours, but to look sharply at the mould and trim of every vessel he met, before he suffered her to surprise him.

Wanted to purchase,

A fresh Milk Cow. Enquire at this Office.

COTILLION PARTY.

MR. BULLET proposes to give a Cotillion Party on the Friday of every other week, to commence on Friday next, the first day of November, and end on the first Friday of March. A subscription paper will be found at the bar of Mr. Spencer's Inn, where those gentlemen who are desirous of becoming subscribers for the season, will please to call.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin.

On payment of one-third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

ADJOURNED SALES

OF Unseated Lands for Taxes, will continue at the Court-House on *Monday* the 11th of November next, (being court week) and thereafter from day to day during the week, until the whole shall be sold *without reserve*. Those persons at whose request the sale of particular tracts was postponed, are respectfully informed that no longer indulgence can be given. Purchasers will please call for their deeds.

GEORGE COCHRAN,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

October 30, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts or claims against the estate of George Vallandigham, deceased late of Fayette township, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, near Noble's town, in said township.

GEORGE C. VALLANDIGHAM. } *Executors.*
HENRY NOBLE, }

Allegheny county, October 25, 1811.

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, for a few weeks, four doors north of Mr. M'Cullough's Inn, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

"This useful, elegant, and extensive art, with all the train of graceful studies coinciding therewith, is even necessary to form the mind of youth for whatever station designed, since nothing informs or corrects our ideas so soon as a true knowledge of symmetry and proportion. Nor is it unimportant. Much of the moral character of individuals, and consequently of the nation, depends upon the amusements which fill up the hours of leisure; instances are very rare of fine taste united to depravity of conduct. A young person, possessed of the resources furnished by this art, has fewer temptations to vice, than one, who after the hours of business or of study, is obliged to look abroad for recreation."

"Unforseen events may reduce the most affluent to poverty, and a talent for drawing (which formed one of the amusements of happier days) may become a means of subsistence."

October 29, 1811.

AN APPRENTICE

IS wanted at the Office of this Gazette.—A lad of 15 or 16 years of age, of sober and industrious habits, will be taken on liberal terms.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the eleventh day of November next, to wit:—

A certain lot or piece of ground, being part of lot number nine, as marked in James Horner's plan beginning at the corner of lot No. 10, on Strawberry alley, fifteen feet to the other part of said lot, conveyed to James M'Cracken, thence running by the same parallel with Church alley westwardly forty-five feet to a post, thence eastwardly fifteen feet to lot No 10, and thence northwardly along the line of said lot to the place of beginning, subject to a yearly ground rent of eleven dollars—on which is erected a two story frame house

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th of November inst. the following property, to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting sixty feet on Third street, adjoining lot No. 309, running along said lot feet to Fourth street, and along said street sixty feet to lot No. 311, and along said lot to the place of beginning numbered in the plan of said borough, No. 310, on which is erected a two story log house. And also 130 acres of land situate in Elizabeth township, on the Youghagany river adjoining lands of James Pedan, William Elrod and the heirs of William Sampson deceased, on which are from 60 to 70 acres cleared, a bearing orchard, a cabbin and a double barn; the property of Robert Smith, at the suit of Nathaniel Points, and to be sold by me.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff.*

November 1, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, in June last, a dark brown MARE, 7 years old, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, has some white hairs in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM MENOWN.

October 26, 1811

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that his

NIGHT SCHOOL

will commence on the 14th of October, instant, in the *Stone House* in Second Street, where he keeps his day school.

N. B. Hours of attendance from six till nine o'clock. October 7, 1811

PETER A LAUBIE,

Begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to his former assortment he has just received several other articles, amongst which are,

Pickled Oysters in small kegs
Anchovies and Capres of the latest importations
Scotch Herrings in boxes
Figs of a superior quality, in boxes and kegs
Raisins do. do. in boxes
Ground Nuts, Almonds
Chocolate of a superior quality
Spanish Segars do. do.
Preserved Limes in small jars
Old white Wine de Grave in bottles
Do. Port Wine do.
Lime Juice
Coffee, Muscovado and white Havanna Sugars

He has as usual a general assortment of Cordials, Brandy, Gin, Madeira and Lisbon Wines, &c. all of the best quality

And a variety of Confectionary.

N. B. A boy wanted, between 12 and 15 years of age—one from the country will be preferred. Apply to Peter A. Laubie, in the Diamond, next door to Doctor Mowry.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1811.

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SPEEDILY,

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the

REFORMED PRESBYTERY,

In the case of the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

August 29, 1811.

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 26 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Bar Iron.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

ittsburgh, August 26 .1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted

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NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,

BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse;* where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situated in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in cash and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

October 7th 1811. 5t

RAGS.

The highest price given at this office for *clean Linen and Cotton Rags.*

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS.

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE's SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remitteut and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by H. LEE have been in the highest estimation throughout the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store. They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee, widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.

September 19, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbot's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to establish a

Screw Augur Manufactory,

will employ two or three hands, with or without families. He will furnish shop, coal, iron, &c so that the persons whom he may employ will have nothing to do but join business immediately on their arrival at his factory; he would have it particularly understood that the persons he will employ must be sober and industrious, and have a perfect knowledge of the manufacture intended to be established

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

AN APPRENTICE

IS wanted at the Office of this Gazette.—A lad of 15 or 16 years of age, of sober and industrious habits, will be taken on liberal terms.

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camp, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811.